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## NOTES AND QUERIES

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### JULY, 1920, MAGAZINE.

Just before the delayed July, 1920, number was issued in December, our membership greatly increased. As a large part of the Magazine had been printed for some time it was too late to enlarge the edition. The consequence was that after our members and subscribers were supplied, there were very few copies left—so few that none can be sold separately and only three or four as part of complete sets of the Magazine.

We shall be glad to exchange any two numbers in volumes V to XX for one copy of the July, 1920, number. This offer will hold good until 50 copies of that number have been secured.

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### INDEXES.

In all the volumes of our Magazine, with two exceptions, the general title-page, table of contents and index have been issued with the last number of the volume. The title-page, index, &c., for Vol. XXVI, were issued with the January, 1919, number. Through a printer's error the volume number on the general title-page is misprinted XXV instead of XXVI. The general title-page, index, &c., for Vol. XXVII was issued with the April, 1920, number.

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### PORTRAIT OF F. W. GILMER.

We are indebted to Dr. Philip A. Bruce, University of Virginia, a Vice-President of this Society, for a photograph of the portrait of Francis Walker Gilmer, at the University, which he had made for our use.

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### WAR NOTE.

On May 23rd the Distinguished Service Cross was conferred on Private, first class, Joseph Said, Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry, "for extraordinary heroism in action at Molle-ville Farm, Oct. 15, 1918. Private Said remained in the face of the enemy machine-gun fire to administer first aid to a wounded officer, showing utter disregard for his personal safety." His home is in North Hope, Va.

PEGRAM—Mr. Henry Pegram, 83 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y., who has for many years been collecting data in regard to the Pegram family, has issued a preliminary statement in a small pamphlet. He states that his "object in publishing this fragmentary sketch is to furnish a foundation for a more complete history. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that those interested in the matter will send the compiler such additional facts as may be within their knowledge with mention of the sources whence the information was derived."

The Pegrams appear to have lived in the counties of Charles City, Prince George and Dinwiddie, the last formed from Prince George and that county from Charles City. The entire or partial destruction of the records of these counties is a serious obstacle in the way of compiling a satisfactory pedigree of the Pegrams.

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ANTHONY WINSTON, 1760.—Who was the father of this Anthony Winston, of Halifax County, N. C.? Did he remove from Hanover County, Virginia in 1760? Isaac Winston (brother of James and William) in his will mentions his "cousin Nathaniel." Since neither James nor William had a son named Nathaniel—was there a fourth brother? Anthony aforesaid, of Halifax County, N. C., was a large slave owner and planter.

Any information will be gladly received by Judge Robert W. Winston, Raleigh, N. C.

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THE NOMINATION OF TYLER (SEE APRIL MAGAZINE,  
PAGE 156).

*To the Editor of the Virginia Magazine:*

You will pardon, I hope, a correction of the statement made in your note 25 of the very interesting article entitled "Letters from William and Mary College," published in your April number.

The *autobiography* of the late Senator George F. Hoar is quoted to show that the Vice-Presidency in 1839 was offered by the Whig Convention at Harrisburgh, in the first instance, to Benjamin Watkins Leigh, and that John Tyler received it after Leigh's declination of the offer. This is a misstatement, which is proved by a letter of Mr. Leigh himself, highly honorable of his sense of fairness.

After Mr. Tyler vetoed the Bank bills in 1841, the Whigs—especially the Northern Whigs—knew no limit in their abuse of him. Every means was had to detract from him, and so this story among others was devised, only some had it that the nomination was offered to half a dozen other persons besides Mr. Leigh, and that, when the Convention could find no other to accept the nomination they unfortunately stumbled on John Tyler.

Mr. Leigh was a strong party man, but withal an honorable gentleman, and the following is what he says substantially in his letter (Niles Register, Vol. 61, p. 232.)

The Whig Convention met at Harrisburgh on December 4, 1839, and was organized in the usual way. A grand committee was appointed consisting of one or more delegates from each State Delegation. Before voting they were to consult their respective delegations and receive instructions.

For the presidency Mr. Clay had a plurality of the Grand Committee, but he never could get a majority, and finally his enemies, chiefly Northern delegates who hated him for his compromising the tariff in 1833, succeeded in securing the nomination of General Harrison. When next the Grand Committee canvassed for Vice-President, Maine or New Hampshire led off with nominating John Tyler. Massachusetts, where the opposition to Mr. Clay was greatest, nominated Benjamin Watkins Leigh, who was the Committeeman from the Virginia delegation. Mr. Leigh rose and declined the nomination and asked the Massachusetts Committee to go back and get their delegation to release them. But says Mr. Leigh the request was not at all necessary: "For the several Committees from the other delegations, that from Virginia alone excepted, acting under instructions given *before I had said a word*, and therefore uninfluenced by my declining the nomination, announced in order, as they were called, the votes of their respective delegations. Not another vote was given to *Me* (Mr. Leigh's Capitals). A majority of the whole number of votes and a large majority was given for the nomination of Mr. Tyler."

Mr. Leigh's narrative shows that Mr. Hoar did not know what he was talking about. No doubt some of the same kind of intrigue was attempted against Mr. Tyler that the Massachusetts delegation and their allies tried with so much success against Mr. Clay. Mr. Tyler's well known strong states rights views made him even more distasteful to the Northern Nationalists, and it is perhaps true that they tried to make Crittenden, Tallmadge, Leigh, Bell, Owen, Preston and other prominent Whigs their instruments for defeating him. But these movements to Mr. Tyler's injury were mere whisperings in dark corners, as is evidenced by the admission of one of the conspirators, who says that they had to give up William C. Preston "since not a single Southern delegate approved the suggestion of his nomination."

In the single instance of Mr. Leigh was there any open manifestation of this opposition, and this was confined as above narrated to the vote of a single delegation in the Grand Committee.

Mr. Leigh, who represented Virginia on the Grand Committee, did not vote from motives of delicacy, but he states that even before the voting was had he was satisfied from informal conversation with members, that Mr. Tyler was the favorite, and he represents Governor

Owen, who was Chairman of the Grand Committee, as saying that Tyler's nomination would be "judicious" for various reasons which he gives.

Mr. Leigh was a man of great ability and would have made a fine Vice-President, or fine President; but the simple fact is that, in refusing to obey instructions from the State Legislature in 1836, he was unpopular in 1839, and as he himself says no one of the Virginia delegates even suggested his nomination. On the other hand, John Tyler had already been voted for by most of the Southern States for Vice-President, at the election before this, and as the martyr of instructions yielding up his seat as Senator in 1836, and as of much longer National service than Mr. Leigh, he was the most widely known Southern Whig and the most influential, and so continued till as President he came into collision with Mr. Clay. This rupture was brought about by Clay's reviving in Congress the old National Republican measures of Bank, Tariff and Internal Improvements; which the Whigs, as shown by Dr. A. C. Cole, of the University of Illinois, in his recent prize essay on the "Whig Party in the South" had expressly disclaimed in the canvass of 1840.

LYON G. TYLER.

Richmond, June 16, 1921.

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#### NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF RICHMOND COUNTY

(1) Will of James B. Burwell, refers to land he purchased at the sale of his grandmother Lucy Smith, bequeaths to his uncle Bacon Burwell, friend John R. F. Corben, Mary Clements daughter of testator's Aunt Lucy Clements, uncle James Burwell. Dated Sept. 2, 1811, proved Nov. 4, 1811.

(2) Will of Robert Giberne Tomlin (a physician). Legatees: Fanny P. McCarty, brother Williamson B. Tomlin, son Bartholomew McCarty Tomlin. Bartholomew McCarty, and brothers John W. and Williamson B. Tomlin, executors. Dated Aug. 13, 1811, proved June 1, 1812.

(3) Will of Charles Barber, wife Frances, sons Thomas, Charles and William, daughters Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, and Frances. To son Thomas what stock, &c. is now on said Thomas' plantation. Sons Thomas and Charles executors. Codicil. Land given to son Charles is now given to son Thomas. Dated Nov. 23, 1726, proved Feb. 1st 1726(7).

(4) Will of Samuel Barber, gives wife, for her life, his land on Totuskey Creek. Gives land where his grandfather Samuel Barber lived to son Samuel. "My three sisters", "my two sons", wife, Mr. Gilbert Metcalfe, and Mrs. Sarah Metcalfe executors. Dated Dec. 23, 1725, proved Feb. 2, 1726.

(5) Will of William Woodbridge, cousin George Woodbridge, daughter Elizabeth Woodbridge, son John Woodbridge. Dated Dec. 16, 1726, proved Feb. 1st, 1726.

(6) Will of John Metcalfe, mother Ann Barrow, John and Ann Rust, children of Benjamin and Sarah Rust, Ann, daughter of Elizabeth Bayly, kinsman William Brockenbrough. Brother-in-law Benjamin Rust and William Brockenbrough, executors, and he requests Mr. Marmaduke Beckwith and brother Gilbert Metcalfe to advise. Dated Nov. 8, 1728, proved Dec. 4, 1728.

(7) Will of Thomas Lawson, Sr., son Richard, daughters Elizabeth, Rebecca and Anne, sons Daniel, Thomas, John and William. Dated Dec. 10, 1728, proved May 17, 1829.

(8) Will of Thomas Beale, wife, son William, daughter Ann Beale, daughter Elizabeth, son Thomas, four youngest sons; Taverner, Charles, Richard and Reuben, Son John. Dated Feb. 12, 1728, proved June 4, 1729.

(9) Will of Elizabeth Beale, sons Thomas and William, daughter Ann, youngest sons Taverner, Charles, Richard and Rueben, daughters Ann and Elizabeth, son John. Dated March 1, 1728, proved June 4, 1729.

(10) Will of Giles Webb, son John Span Webb lands in Richmond and Northumberland counties, son Giles, son Isaac all the lands given to me by Robert Bayliss, son Cudburth [Cuthbert] Webb, daughters Betty, Mary and Winifred Webb, son John Webb. Proved May 3, 1732.

(11) Will of Edward Barrow, son John, daughters Margaret and Elizabeth, rest of estate in Virginia and England to be equally divided between the above named. Friends Nicholas Minor Sr. and Jr., executors. Dated Oct. 19, 1732, proved June 4, 1733.

(12) Will of Thomas Beale, owes his sister Nancy a negro, leaves estate for bringing up his son and his little brothers and sisters, viz., Taverner, Charles, Richard, Reuben, Ann and Elizabeth Beale until they reach the age of 18 years, and his son Thomas is 20. Legacy to brother William Beale. Dated Sept. 27, 1732, proved Feb. 5, 1732.

(13) Will of Gilbert Metcalfe, wife Susannah, sister Jane Metcalfe, nephew Lindsey Opie, niece Susannah Kenner, dated July 21, 1736. proved April 4, 1737.

(14) Will of Susannah Metcalfe, grandson John Barber, a bequest to take effect after the death of his mother Ann Barber, grandson Samuel Barber. Dated Feb. 2, 1747, proved May 4, 1747.

(15) Will of John Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, dated Jan. 31, 1744, proved Nov. 2d, 1747, with inventories (printed in this Magazine XVII, 370, &c).

(16) Will of James Webb, wife Betty, daughter Ann, daughter Sarah, daughters Mary and Judy, sons John, James and Joseph. Dated April 1, 1750, proved June 4, 1750.

(17) Will of Philemin Bird proved March, 1752.

(18) Will of Gilbert Hamilton, wife Ann all estate. Dated Aug. 31, 1765, proved Feb. 1, 1768.

(19) Will of Joshua Singleton, son Joshua (the crop of 1779 to be given to him when he is 21), son Frederic, daughter Ann McCarty Singleton, sons James and Samuel, eldest son Robert. Charles McCarty one of executors. Dated Aug. 17, 1772, proved March 3, 1773.

(20) Will of James Webb, mother Frances Webb, brothers Charles and Cuthbert, sisters Elizabeth Harrison, Winny Webb, Nancy Edmondson, Drucilla Webb, brothers Isaac and John. Dated Sept. 8, 1774, proved May 1, 1775.

(21) Will of Landon Carter, of Sabine Hall; son Robert Wormeley Carter, half of my slaves, except those I have given to my grandson George Carter and to Robert Hamilton, the other half (with same exceptions) to be divided between sons Landon and John. But whereas I have, by a schedule dated Dec. 22, 1760, given to Landon and John 42 slaves to be equally divided between them and have also given Robert Wormeley Carter 14 slaves on Nov. 13, 1760, I now appoint Mr. Nelson Berkeley, Mr. Robert Beverley, Mr. John Tayloe and Mr. Richard Parker, trustees to divide my slaves (with above exceptions) into four equal parts, and in the division they are to have regard to the number and not quality of slaves already given; two fourths to go to Robert Wormeley, one fourth to Landon and one fourth to John. To son Robert Wormeley Carter all my lands in York, Charles City, King and Queen, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, King George and Stafford, and all my lands on Chenandoah River, as well those in Frederick as on the Blue Ridge or Virginia side of the Chenandoah, except the tract called Summer Duck, which I have given to Robert Hamilton. I give my sons Landon and John, both my Bull Run tracts to be equally divided. To son Landon, one half my land on Gosse Creek and the other half to son John, excepting a tract on Goose Creek adjoining Leesburgh, which I have given to my grandson George. My daughter Berkeley has been paid her full fortune long ago, and I give her her mother's gold watch and £20 current money. Having paid one half (£400 Sterling) of my daughter Beverley's fortune, I direct the other half (£400 Sterling) to be paid, and also give her a handsome gold watch and chain and £20 current money. To daughter Lucy £800 Sterling, a gold watch and chain and £20 current money. To daughter Judith, £800 Sterling, a gold watch and chain and £20 current money. I had intended to give Robert son of the late Gilbert Hamilton a tract of land on Summer Duck run, and six slaves, but recalling the great danger of this plan being defeated through the weakness of his mother in keeping him at home to loiter and misspend his time, I now direct said land and slaves to go to said Robert Hamilton at the age of 21 years, he to hold them for life, and then to pass to his heirs. Reflecting

with a grateful as well as with a brotherly concern, that the name of George would be lost in my family, from whom I had received a very considerable part of my estate, and being persuaded that through my means, my son Robert had a child of his baptized by the name of George, now to continue such a grateful and affectionate reflection, my tract of land adjoining Leesburgh shall be called Georgia and immediately seated with twelve working slaves, which land and slaves I give to my grandson George Carter.

Codicil; My daughter Judith has married Reuben Beale. I therefore revoke bequest to her, but give said estate to her after her husband's death, if she survive him. I revoke bequest to Robert Hamilton and give said land and slaves to R. W. Carter.

2d Codicil; Oct. 6, 1774. All bequests of watches revoked. Revoke bequest to Robert Hamilton who has resented advice from me. I give Summer Duck to grandson George Carter. I direct that 20 young slaves shall be seated on the Leesburgh tract for George Carter. Having sufficiently forgiven my daughter Judith, now the wife of Reuben Beale, I now order the fortune first bequeathed to her to be paid. The coachman and maid to have choice of masters every Christmas and to be paid £10 annually.

Proved Feb. 12, 1779.